

PUSH HIGH TRIBUTE TO DAVIS AND LEE

(Continued from Page One—Column 7.)

of delegates were voted no less by the multitude, and his always smiling countenance and his never-wearying bow showed that he believed Virginia had not forgotten those traits of hospitality that made her famous even when Washington first took his seat in Democratic fashion as the Chief Executive of the United States.

There never was before and there has never been since the visit of Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 such a scene of enthusiasm as was presented yesterday. President Taft was on his last stretch, but a few hours from home, where, as he said in his first address, there was a lady waiting for him whom he would be glad to see. Yet he appeared to be in the best health, unflagging in his own appreciation of a nation's courtesies and ready for the great honors from the Mother of States.

Breakfast at Mansion.
After leaving his train at Byrd Street Station at 8 o'clock, President Taft and his aide, Captain Butt, were driven to the Governor's Mansion, while the rest of the presidential party went to the Jefferson, where they had breakfast with the Reception Committee. At 10 o'clock the party and Reception Committee moved down from the Jefferson to the Capitol Square, and there met President Taft.

Thousands of people lined the roadways in the Square, the crowd extending from the dead line just in front of the Mansion, past St. Paul's Church, and as far as the eye could see in every direction. Every man, woman and child for a sight of the President, and when he appeared, hat in hand, on the Mansion porch, and looked down pleasantly on the sea of faces uplifted to his eyes, there burst out a sound of clapping and cheering that made him smile more broadly still. He was placed in an automobile and pulled directly through the narrow human lane around to the south portico of the Capitol Building, on the steps of which the bicycle police were waiting to escort him in.

Accompanied by Governor Swanson, Mayor Richardson and the members of the reception committee, he walked through the lower floor and stopped to admire Houdon's statue of Washington, which he had long desired to see. Governor Swanson explained the merits of the finest piece of sculpture's art in the city, and the President took it in the Hall of the House of Delegates, where he addressed The Times-Dispatch Correspondents and the Virginia newspaper men. He spoke only a few minutes, but every man and woman present stood and led by the Governor, cheered him until he waved his hand for them to take their seats. In the courtroom of the Corporation Commission he addressed twenty-five leading colored men, and then was ready for the parade.

Leading the Parade.
When the President announced himself as ready the troops fell in line at Ninth avenue, and the first came the cadets from the Virginia Military Institute, headed by the Marine Band, from Fort Monroe. Behind them marched the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, who preceded the First Virginia Regiment, and last came the Richmond Independent Cavalry. Between the troops and the President's car rode the mounted police and the bicycle corps, some of the latter riding by the President's car and the pilot car. Behind the President's car stretched for a mile twenty-five machines containing the reception committee and invited citizens.

Banked from curbing to house front, the people waited and watched. From every door and every window they leaned to see and to cheer. On every side street all manner of vehicles were parked. Twelve thousand school children, each waving a flag, in two files, every church porch, every public building, with windows flung wide, the Westmoreland and the Commonwealth Clubs were massed with people. As the word was passed along that the President was coming every face turned to the east, and the first rumble of cheer that started from the porch of St. Paul's Church increased as it swept down the line and became a deafening roar.

Frantic men, women and children waved flags and cheered themselves hoarse. The tense strain of long waiting had burst its bounds, and the people flung themselves loose with one accord. From his automobile, President Taft bowed right and left. To the people who watched from upper windows and housetops, trees and telegraph poles, he waved his hat, embracing all in his warm sweeps of approval. He smiled down on the little children, and they became delirious. The procession moved slowly, for all the arrangements had been made so that the parade went along with the precision of clockwork and everybody had a chance to obtain a good look at the President of the United States.

The Turn Into Fifth.
As the turn was made from Grace Street, down Fifth into Franklin, another shout arose, and Franklin Street was ready for its guest. Westward on Franklin the cavalcade moved, by Monroe Park, which was packed with women and children, and the President ceased bowing long enough to gaze on

Taft First President to Visit Old Capital of Southern Confederacy.

The first events not listed on the program were President Taft's visits to the Confederate Museum, the "White House of the Confederacy," and to St. Paul's.

PRESIDENT URGES GREAT MEMORIAL TO GENERAL LEE

Thousands Cheer Him at Auditorium, Where He Delivers Final Address of Tour.

Entire obliteration of sectional lines in the interests of a reunited country was the plea of President Taft, speaking yesterday afternoon to a great audience in the City Auditorium.

Coming as a Republican President to the former capital of the Confederacy, Mr. Taft brought the emblem of peace and prosperity, asking that the past be treated without forgetfulness, but without prejudice. In pursuance of this policy he warmly endorsed the project for the establishment by the whole people of a great memorial to General Robert E. Lee, in the form of a school of engineering at Washington and Lee University, telling in this connection of an association at Yale which he is a member, whose object is to establish a memorial, not to the Northern or to the Southern students, but to the men of Yale who fell in the Civil War.

Taft Outlines Reforms.
The President briefly outlined some of the matters which he will discuss in his next message to Congress, and while he referred to the conservation of national resources, the establishment of a Federal bureau of health, reforms in judicial procedure, and other matters at length, it was significant that he mentioned the importance of waterway improvement, the inspection of the Mississippi River and its tributaries having been in large measure the object of the trip which closed last night.

In opening his remarks, the President took occasion to predict a brilliant future for Governor Swanson, following his retirement from the executive chair, saying that Virginians "know a good thing when they see it." He also praised the Virginia Military Institute for the brilliant appearance of the corps of cadets occupying the front seats in the hall, saying that as Secretary of War, he had come to know that there were two great military institutions—West Point and the Virginia Military Institute—of which the nation could depend to furnish men trained to lead the armies of the country when the exigencies of war require skilled and brave men for its defense.

Prevent Water Power Trust.
The address at the Auditorium marked the close of the swarming around a circle, as the President has called it, in which he has talked and eaten his way from Boston to the Pacific slope and back to use his own expression. That he has had time in the intervals of luncheon, parade and speeches to think on the problems of the Federal administration, and the work of the incoming Congress, is shown by his conclusions on many topics treated in his address. Reclamation of the arid lands of the West by irrigation, the drainage of swamps by Federal bond issues were advocated, to increase the productivity of the country, and supply the increasing demand for food stuffs, caused by the enlarged population. Conservation in the hands of the Federal authorities of the coal, iron, phosphate lands and water power, to prevent their absorption into a power trust, was advocated, as was revision of the present anti-trust laws and interstate commerce regulations; the creation of postal savings banks and a real monetary reform, which would take the place of a system declared to be nothing more than patchwork.

Prolonged applause was called out by the President's vigorous demand for revision of legal procedure, to make both criminal and civil cases

the monuments erected to the memory of Stuart and Lee. Monument Avenue had been roped off from side to side, and between the two monuments, but the crowds, which had trebled by this time, pressed against the ropes, surging back and forward like an angry sea. But there was never an attempt to break in the line, and it was only when the police perceived no trouble whatever in handling the ever-increasing throngs.

Review at Monuments.
Leaving his automobile, President Taft, with his aide, Captain Butt, Governor Swanson, Mayor Richardson and three secret service men, took his stand in the little green plat extending between the Lee and Stuart Monuments and reviewed the troops. It was a picturesque scene. Around the base of Lee's Monument was grouped a small number of those who had won and still wore the gray. They lifted their hats to the President, and saluted the United States flag as the color sergeants bore them by.

Beyond and behind the presidential party were massed the onlookers, and still farther back people stood in their doors, looked from their windows or gazed from their housetops.

First came the stalwart boys from the V. M. I., and President Taft remembered that more than forty years ago other boys had gone forth from the same institution and had been slaughtered at the battle of New Market. Perhaps that is why he took such unusual interest in them, and remembered them afterwards in his address in the City Auditorium. The Blues, the First Regiment and the Howitzers followed in order and at the command, "Eyes to the left," every militiaman turned and looked at the commander-in-chief of the United States Army and the chief of the volunteer troops of the nation. People cheered themselves hoarse as the soldiers marched by on dress parade, and the President himself was caught in the enthusiasm of the moment.

Rush to Hollywood.
The review lasted half an hour, and then the President turned to his machine. The way had been kept clear, and no one except the few minutes part in the parade were parked on the street during the inspection. At the signal, he was placed in his automobile, the mounted men lined up in front, and the bicycle police took their places in front and on both sides, and the cavalcade again moved on. Circling the monuments, the procession passed down the avenue to Shaffer Street and there divided, the President's party, with the pilot car, and the secret service car, switching or to the South, on their way to Hollywood, and the rest of the escort pursuing its way back to the Jefferson Hotel. The move was unexpected, for it had been President Taft's own wish, and he wanted to view the tomb of other Presidents in as much privacy as possible. Half an hour was spent in the cemetery, after admission had been gained, and the President was back at the hotel where the disappointed crowd still awaited the President. A clear approach to the hotel had been roped off, and amid

more simple, rapid of adjudication, and less expensive. His advocacy of a Federal Bureau of Health also met with general approval.

Great Ovation to Taft.
The City Auditorium had been elaborately decorated inside and out, the drapery of the windows and the use of the recently installed lights producing a scene which to the minds of many Councilmen showed what could be done by the continued improvement of the interior of the building. Across the front were seated the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, whose rousing college yells and cheers for the President brought that official to the platform with a smile which lasted throughout his address, and which once threatening to prevent his continuing his speech, without any real crowding or jostling, the great hall was filled with fully 4,000 people, one-half of the gallery being set apart for colored people. The Fort Monroe Band was stationed in front of the platform, on which were grouped the members of the party, distinguished citizens of Richmond, and members of the City Council. During the wait for the President and his party, there were continual cheers for the cadets, responded to by ringing yells for Richmond.

Last Speech of Tour.
"This is the last speech I shall make while swinging around the circle. I don't know whether you feel as glad over that as I do or not, but there are some advantages in the last speech, which commend themselves to me. I am the only Republican candidate for the presidency who ever ventured in a canvass for that position to address a Virginia audience. While the results of that address may not induce the gentlemen who are to come after me to attempt it again, yet it showed that a Republican candidate for the presidency could have in Virginia most courteous attention and a tolerant hearing.

"I left Boston on September 11. I have been talking and traveling ever since. I have visited twenty-six States and two Territories, and think I know something about the United States.

"One fact impressed on me by the tour is the spirit of hopefulness, contentment, energy and enterprise, in every corner of this great country, and this spirit is displayed not alone in those States full of fertile fields, but in States in which the expanse of God-forsaken and undeveloped land is great and discouraging.

"Even there the energy does not fail, and there they are planning to catch the water as it falls from the clouds, to guide it to the fields, to make it blossom on the roses. And in those fields so irrigated the yield is fourfold what is produced in States of continuous rain. Out there they think they have great advantages over us who plod along with rain from the skies in the 'slow and unenterprising East.' Is not the prospect before the nation such that we may all take courage and be thankful?

All Americans Alike.
"All Americans are very much alike. Every audience I have addressed shows the same traits. If I heard a man pronounce 'South,' 'North,' or 'sure,' I might be able to say whether he came from North or South of Mason and Dixon's line, but if one only looks at a crowd, he cannot tell whether it is from Washington State, New England, the Middle West, or the South. The women's hats are all exactly alike, and the mournful husband on my right (Governor Swanson) suggests that they cost just as much. We have taken in foreigners of all nations, and inbred to the type of the American. Take it all in all, the type shows the highest ideals and greatest potentiality for elevation of a country and the individual that the world has ever seen.

"During the past sixty days there has been a moment or two for deliberation, and I have been studying what makes the President of this nation should recommend to the incoming Congress this winter. When I think

of the number of things Congress should do, I am staggered by the fear that it will not find time to do them.

Reclaim Arid Lands.
"I propose to recommend further action for the conservation of our resources, and the reclamation of arid lands, as a strongly in favor of anticipating the revenues available for this purpose from the sale of public lands by the issue of bonds, to be charged to the proceeds from future sales of land. I believe this would bring about quickly a change in the aspect to the great arid areas, so that work of primary importance can go on. Notwithstanding the vast size of this country, the demand for the products of the soil is growing greater than the supply under the existing circumstances. We must increase our area of production, and the way seems to be by the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation and the drainage of swamps.

"There are great coal lands now belonging to the government, and we have a right to the power which will furnish enormous electric power. There are also millions of acres of phosphates which, under existing conditions, are being given away under the homestead laws.

"I believe there should now be a change so that the Federal government could exercise control of water-power sites, and of coal and phosphate deposits, so that the sources of power may not come into the hands of one corporation, and to prevent the absorption into one hand of all the power of the nation.

"I believe we ought now to end that generosity of the past and preserve these things the government owns, that with more careful handling they may come to more useful development in the interests of the whole people.

"Then the revision of our anti-trust laws must demand the attention of Congress, and there should be a rearrangement of the departments of the government to make them more effective. There must be some changes in the interstate commerce law, especially to secure more prompt methods of appeal and adjudication. I shall recommend the creation of a special court made up of men fitted to try railroad and similar cases for prompt disposal of appeals from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"I am strongly in favor of postal savings banks. I realize that in that I am against many conservative bankers, and those who fear paternalism, but a good project should not be considered merely by calling it paternal. Where the national government can supply a want more economically and securely than by private enterprise, and where it means encouragement of thrift and economy, I am in favor of it.

"The problem of monetary reform is now under study by a special commission, and whether it will reach a conclusion or not I do not know. It is a difficult matter when every man has a different theory as to money and banking. I am convinced, however, that we should reform what is to-day nothing but a patchwork.

Legal Procedure Clumsy.
"We must have improvement in our legal procedure so as to make it more rapid, simple and less expensive in both civil and criminal cases. This is a matter on which I speak feelingly, having been both a lawyer and a judge. Our whole machinery of justice is too slow, too cumbersome, too intricate and too expensive. I mean to recommend to Congress the appointment of a commission to take up this matter, at least in respect to Federal procedure, and we will endeavor to make that practice a model for the States to adopt.

"I favor the organization of a bureau which shall have control of the health

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Outlines Government Reforms Which He Will Recommend to Congress.

of the United States. We have bureaus and offices now charged with quarantine and investigation and various other duties, but I believe the time has come when the medical authorities of the country agree with me, when we should organize a health bureau for the nation and concentrate all our efforts for the investigation of the causes and cure of disease and the preservation of the national health. This is a long list, but if we set our shoulders together we can do a lot in one session of Congress.

A United People.
"When I was in the South before the election, but when I was reasonably sure of being elevated to the office I now hold, I said that I was anxious to show Southern people that they are as much a part of the Union as any other part of the country, and ever since then I have been bringing that out in my speeches throughout the country and in the appointment to Federal offices of men acceptable, who would not appear as the agents of an alien government, but as representatives of their own. A year has not yet elapsed, and you must give me three more years to demonstrate my sincerity.

"We have now reached the point where we can look back without pride and without partisan passion to the events of the Civil War. The North has come to admire to the full the heroes of the South, and the South admires to the full the heroes of the North. There is a monument in Quebec to commemorate the great struggle between the names of the French general, Montcalm, and on the other that of the Englishman, Wolfe. It is the acme of that which we ought to reach. At my own suggestion, Yale University, there is an association, of which I am a member, whose object is to erect a memorial, not to the Northern students who fell in the war, and not to the Southern students who fell in the war, but to the men of the whole country who died in the Civil War.

R. E. Lee Memorial.
"And so I venture to express the hope that the project suggested by my predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, may with equal fitness be approved by me—that there should be erected by the people of the whole country a great memorial in honor of General Robert E. Lee, and that it should take the form that he would have valued the most highly, the establishment of a great school of engineering at Washington and Lee University. I have a deep sympathy with that movement, and desire to aid it in every way in my power.

"I have had great pleasure in talking to you in this informal way, advising you of the burdens I take up on my return to Washington. It is a somewhat tedious task to eat and talk, and to eat and talk your way across the continent and back, but there are other things which are even more burdensome and acute in consumption of vital energy in the problems of administration. You are connected with the last of what has been to me a very delightful episode. Of what comes after, perhaps I may meet with you in the future and explain it to you, only expressing my gratitude for the cordial reception tendered me, and the belief that you and I agree in respect to the obliteration of sectionalism, and that we all rejoice that we are Americans under Old Glory."

EXPERTS HANDLE WORK BY POLICE PRESIDENT TAFT FEATURE OF DAY

Railroads Put Best Men in Charge to Carry Him Safely Through Virginia.

Of all the conservators of the President's safety during his trip through Virginia none held a more responsible part than the men who handled the Mayflower from the time it was placed in the care of the Richmond crew at Rocky Mount Tuesday night, until he stepped off at the Union Depot in Washington last night, having ridden more than 13,000 miles behind engineers on a road of constant consequence in the United States. Officials of the two Virginia roads that took charge of the Mayflower are rather proud of the fact that, while they could not have done better had they picked from every crew, the presidential train was escorted by the regular passenger crews standing for the rubs. The dispatchers on their regular trips ticked off the orders and had the paddies thrown white as the train roiled on from one block to the other. Though it ran smoothly along like any other train, the order and consequence of the thought of the nervous strain on the dispatcher as he listened intently for each "O. S." which means "clear."

Iron From Rocky Mount.
From Rocky Mount to this city the President's special train as the second section of No. 82, the regular passenger train of the Atlantic Coast Line. It was in charge of Conductor P. W. Jones, who has been with this road since May, 1889, and Engineer G. J. Mills, who has been handling the train for a little more than eight years. The train was sent to Rocky Mount to take charge there.

At the President's request, the running was easy and rather slow. Instead of reaching the Byrd Street Depot at 8:10 A. M., according to the schedule, he preferred to arrive at 8 o'clock. Just at 8:55 the engine came to a stop under the sheds. Besides the Mayflower, there were two Pullmans, a day coach and one baggage car.

When he left yesterday afternoon at 5:45 o'clock the President's train was attached to the Seaboard Air Line train, which was carried over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac tracks to the capital, his special running as the first section of No. 66. Conductor George B. Brennan, one of the most highly trusted and the oldest conductor in the employ of the road, had charge of the train, with Engineer C. Eastman in the cab. Mr. Eastman has been with the road for about twenty years, and for ten years his time has been on the regular passenger run. The sensation of pulling a train, even as important as that of the President, is not new to either of these engineers or conductors. Many times during their service they have been called on to pull the President's train, and have always made good. As one of the officials said yesterday: "I think we have several just as good, but I know we have none better."

Before leaving Richmond President Taft did not forget to shake hands with and to thank W. F. Gordon, who had acted as his chauffeur the whole day. Running directly behind the pilot car, Mr. Gordon always had his machine in hand, full well recognizing the famous passenger he was taking through the city. He drove the car on all trips, and was always ready at starting time.

President Taft thanked him both at the Jefferson Hotel, when he alighted for lunch, and at the depot, where he bade him good-by with the hope that he might again someday ride with him.

TAFT SPEAKS TO NEWSPAPER FOLK

(Continued from Page One—Column 2.)

round of applause when he arose. He spoke in full as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen of the Virginia Press Association and The Times-Dispatch Correspondents' Association, I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting with the press, but somewhat of patience with the press, but somewhat of other there are times when we need them mightily badly.

"I have an instance in this trip that I am just finishing. We went down 1,100 feet at Butte in one of those deep copper mines, and they had two cages one over the other. I was in the top cage and eight of the correspondents, which constituted all that had been accompanying me and giving me the honor of their society, were in the lower cage. They went on first, and when they were down I saw how the 1,100-foot level I got in on top, and I said to them that for the first time I had them where I wanted them. But then I found, and this is the moral of the tale, that I could not get to the top without bringing them with me. And so it is with respect to the press generally.

"I began what career I have and earned the first money that I earned as a reporter on a local newspaper in Cincinnati. I was the law reporter, and that gave me an opportunity to pick up that side of the practice of the law which is most useful in beginning.

"I familiarized me with the courts, with the judges and with the actual business of conducting business. I had no other assignment except as court reporter, but once in a while I was taken to take in and do the best I could. The only national convention I ever attended. That was the Democratic convention of 1880 that nominated General Hancock. I do not think that anything I did there ever contributed to any result of any sort, but it enabled me to meet, as a party reporter, the leaders of the Democracy, and that was a great opportunity.

Pleased With Reception.
"I am glad to be in Virginia. I am glad to have this cordial reception as is indicated in the pleasant words of your president.

"The trip that I have made has been full of gratification to me, because it could not be otherwise, I suppose. We are a loyal people, and the man who temporarily holds the position of Chief Executive of the United States is glad of that people, and they are glad by every means to signify their loyalty to the sovereignty of the nation by respect shown to him, who, for the time being, is fortunate enough to represent it. But aside from that I cannot but be glad to have the State capital, and there was something of the personal in the reception and something of a coming more than halfway to show their appreciation of what little effort I have been able to make to indicate to the people of the South that they are just as much a part of the country as the people of the North. I am asserting it and emphasizing it, it will do no harm.

"I am just at the end of a long trip. There is a certain lady in Washington that I would like to see right now, and I hope to see her to-night, but I can only say that I am glad to be in Richmond is one that I view with the utmost happiness and gratification, even though it postpones my meeting that lady for twelve hours. I could not put it any stronger. The grand old city here, that has so many historical associations, that has been the seat of so many of the privileges of visiting for the purpose of seeing it in daylight until now, and I hope under the guidance of your most hospitable Governor to see every point that it is possible to see during one day's light.

"Meanwhile, I wish to extend to this association my heartfelt appreciation of this cordial reception and to thank you for the opportunity of meeting you under these circumstances. Good-by."

Leaving the hall of the House, which he is the first President to enter since its erection a few years ago, Mr. Taft spoke cordially to two women whom the ubiquitous Butt had requested not to address the President. He went at once, accompanied by the Governor, to the State Capitol, where he was waiting twenty-five leading colored citizens of Richmond, selected by their leaders, to hear the President.

Speaks to Negroes.
To the colored men Mr. Taft delivered a plain talk. He eulogized the kind of practical education afforded at the Hampton and Tuskegee schools, saying that these institutions are models for the South. He asserted that he wished not so much to see the colored men on the search for clients and for patents as to see them looking for a plot of land on which to make a living. "The progress of our country," he declared, "depends upon agriculture."

"We think much of the value of gold, and yet Georgia alone produces every year cotton to more than twice the value of the entire gold output of the country.

"The farmer makes the wealth of the land, and upon his vocation we must rely for the future progress of civilization. I have personally been connected with the efforts to educate and civilize an alien race, speaking a language different from ours. The sort of education which will make such a race producers is the only valuable kind."

"The progress made by the colored race since the Civil War has been marvelous, when it is remembered that the struggle left the South prostrated and impoverished, and that it is only in the last twenty-five years that the Southern States have begun to join the rest of the country in the march of prosperity. I do not believe that the world will look in vain for you to do your part in the work of upbuilding your home section."

When the President had concluded his address to the colored people, D. Webster Davis, one of the audience, arose and asked permission to be allowed to say a word. Mr. Taft replied, "Certainly." Davis told of the love of his people for the white race, and of their gratitude to the State, and of their help in educating their children. He stated that the colored people of Richmond own four banks, have many small enterprises, and represent \$3,000,000 of wealth. "We have done this," he said, "because of the kindness and help of our white neighbors, and because we have faith in them, in ourselves, in God and in our President."

CRY "ROBBERS" AT COUNCILMEN

Crowd Takes It Up During Parade and Carry It Along for Blocks.

Exactly why was not made clear, but when the motor cars carrying members of the City Council reached the intersection of Grace and Seventh Streets yesterday somebody started the cry "Robber," and before the machines moved another foot the crowd took it up with a vim, until the street was filled with it. Members of both branches were amused for a moment; then they were stunned, for the yelling continued as the cars proceeded, and there was danger that it would spread along the entire line of the parade.

In their high chairs, which did not seem to fit comfortably, the Councilmen shifted uneasily, looking this way and that, and just as fast as they caught somebody's eye that somebody would scream "Robber." Fortunately, President Taft was far in the lead, so he did not have to hear it.

"Stop it!" screamed one citizen. Finally, "They are not robbers, but they don't know how to catch one." With this the crowd turned